

THE TIMES.

VOL. VI, NO. 21.

GREENSBORO, N. C., MAY 22, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 276.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.
MY OWN, MY FAITHFUL ONE.

From the Richmond *Whig*.
More British Sentiment.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

My own, my gentle, faithful one,
No wreath for thee till spring;
No roses for to deck thy hair,
No snow drops of the Spring;
Nor in their beauty's fairest day,
Like them up in the east;
A wreath more lasting I will give,
An honest heart to thee.

The sum of life more than love,
Made faith in bright array,
And lowered many a earthly joys,
Upon thy longer way;
And now, when in the noon-day pile,
I see the blinder light,
May peace and joy still over thy path
Shine smiling ever there.

My own, my gentle, faithful one,
This is a world of woes;
Yet many a golden sun still falls,
To add the rest we go;
And in this dangerous vale to me,
A light upon the former;
And bring thy form before my eyes,
Within my troubled bosom.

My own, my gentle, faithful one,
Gill and thine can they be,
When I shall see thee by the side,
To cheer and comfort thee
For the fever and the cold,
When all things else decay,
My love for thee still be green,
And fresh as yesterday.

"THE JUNALUSKE ZEAVES."—Col. W. H. Thomas, Senator from Jackson, has at the service of the State one of the most remarkable bodies of men in the country. It is a company of 200 Cherokee Indians, organized for battle and styled the "Junaluske Zeaves." It appears that Col. Thomas, who is the business agent of the Cherokees, lately called a council of the Indians and explained to them the condition of the country. The chiefs discussed the matter, and said after consultation, that although they did not understand the national difficulty, they did know N.C. and would stand by her. They were ready for any position in her defense. This is most remarkable. The Cherokees are expert riflemen. They know nothing of military tactics, but show them their work and then they have only to be told when to cease fighting—They fight in their own way and every man for himself. The "Zeaves" are ready at a moment's notice.—*State Journal*.

IMPORTANT TO FOOT SOLDIERS.—Blistering, burning, soreness and tenderness of the soles of the feet may almost invariably be prevented, even when marching 40 days together and over a heated road, by soaping the sole of the stocking—thus covering it with a thin coating of the cheapest brown soap. This, at the same time, keeps the skin of the sole cool, hardens it, and prevents inflammation. Cheap cotton socks are the best for walking.

Don't wear woollen socks when marching, not even thin ones, no matter in what climate. The boot or shoe should have a thick sole; it is not sufficient that they should be simply double soles; the soles should be at least half an inch thick; if three-fourths of an inch, or an inch, all the better; they are more expensive but if well made they will last a long time, and even in the warmest weather will be found easy to walk in, the feet easily becoming accustomed to their weight.

A good story is told of a Yankee company at Yonkers, N. Y., called the Home Guard. They organized with the understanding that they were not to go to the wars, and not to leave Yonkers except in case of invasion.

wanted this; but Lord John Russell, as we have said already, has left British interests in the United States to mind themselves until the eleventh hour, and for so doing he and the Cabinet of which he is a member must be held accountable, should war now unhappily and unexpectedly arise between ourselves and our kinsmen.

It is just possible, however, that Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of the blockade has the same double meaning as his other State papers; but it is not likely. That point we can believe has now been reached when nothing more is to be gained by ambiguous wording, and when the Federal Government may speak that language to other Governments that he who runs may read. Skillful and successful hoodwinking of Lord John Russell up to the present time may still suggest, however, one last American diplomatic stroke of double-dealing, that it may remain open to seize neutral vessels and their cargoes or let them go. If this should be apparent in the proclamation, it is safe to say that neither merchant nor seaport will place themselves in Mr. Lincoln's hands.—

Were the United States possessed of a navy like our own the blockade of the Southern seaboard could be maintained easily by a sufficient force; but in the virtual absence of a fleet the blockade must be maintained by privateers, and be a paper one. All the private armed vessels at the service of the Federal Government will be required for convoys for the bombardment of works held by the enemy, and for making demonstrations on the coast.

And it is a safe assertion that as soon as fighting has begun in earnest, and the smart sailing schooners and well-appointed steamers holding from the cotton ports begin their depredations on American trade, not on the Atlantic seaboard only, but in Europe, not a single American ship of war will be employed in the blockade. That form of blockade resorted to by ourselves during the long war, and the vigor of which the United States have relished, is what circumstances in the end must require; and, while under such a blockade, the neutral flag covers nothing, neutral goods under enemy's flag may be captured. In other words, under such a blockade, as it is alone the interest of Mr. Lincoln to establish, ships of neutral nations making for Southern ports or leaving Southern ports, or with the produce of Southern States upon their bottoms, may be overhauled and taken to a prize port, and condemned by the private armed vessels upon which this duty must alone devolve. American privateers, following the example of British ships of war in times gone by, will command the ocean and prevent a single bale of cotton from reaching England, unless British ships of war are employed to pass them down.

To put down federal privateers would, we need scarcely say, be an act of war against the Federal Government; but not to do so threatens an alternative still more disastrous than even a war. This is the dilemma into which Lord John Russell's American policy has brought himself and the country. If *cotton is not to be got by fair means we must not scruple to use foul means, or the daily bread of five or six millions of the working population will be at once stopped.* * * * To blockade the cotton ports is to destroy the British cotton trade, to involve, not in remote, but in immediate destitution several millions of the British people, and it would be a bitter reflection for the present generation as well, perhaps, as to the one that

follows it, that to the shortsightedness of Lord John Russell and the present government it was entirely owing. Had they done as mere common sense would have suggested, the present danger would not only have been averted, but cotton would have been supplied without let or hindrance, and we might have remained on good terms with both belligerents.

Fortunately it is too late to put one question to the government, and to take steps for the protection of whatever cotton may be at the moment *intrusted* by the Upper Mississippi and the lakes. There is reason to believe that hereafter, American armed vessels on the Ohio river will intercept all further shipments by that route; but it is highly probable that large quantities of cotton have been accumulated in the southern district of Illinois, and are waiting the slow and irregular movements of the now crowded railways. Presuming that such cotton may reach Chicago, the question we desire to put is, whether any protection is to be afforded by armed British vessels to such cotton on the voyage down the Canadian lakes to Montreal. Upon these lakes the federal government have efficient iron screw steamers, armed with large pivot guns, and under Abraham Lincoln's proclamation such cotton, no doubt the property of British subjects, may be seized, and with it the Canadian vessels. It may not be too late to protect such property, nor too late to speak of our great national imperiled interests in a way which will lead to the uplifted hands of Americans to drop down harmlessly. The influence of the mother country at such a moment as the present, used with firmness and yet with friendliness, might only lead to a reconciliation between the Northern States, and the South, but *avert a war with ourselves*, from which flesh and blood recoil, and which if entered on, will fasten obloquy on those who have failed so signally in the discharge of a great public duty."

A Proclamation by the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America.

Whereas, by the provisions of an Act, approved March 15, 1861, and amended by the first section of an Act, approved May 9, 1861, the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States, and all conveyance of mails within their limits, from and after such day, except by authority of the Postmaster-General thereof, is thereby prohibited:

Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, notifying all postmasters, contractors, and special and route agents in the service of the Post Office Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service, within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st day of June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein. And I hereby direct all postmasters, route agents and special agents within these States, and now acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with

the laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction. And the said postmasters, route agents and special agents are also required to forward to this Department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are postmasters (giving the State and County,) to be directed to the "Chief of the Apparatus Bureau, Post Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama," in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this Government. And all postmasters are hereby required to render to the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of the month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes, remaining on hand, belonging to the Post Office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor in the adjustment of their accounts; and they are further required to retain in their possession, to meet the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail services within the Confederate States, all revenues which have accrued from the postal service prior to the said day of June next.

All contractors, mail messengers, and special contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by terms of said contracts and provisions of the second section of an Act approved May 9, 1861, comfortable thereto. And the said contractors, special contractors and mail messengers, are required to forward, without delay, the number of their route or routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of the offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the "Chief of the Apparatus Bureau, Post Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama."

Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between this Government and the Government of this Confederacy, postmasters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent or received from those States; and until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the pre-payment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provision of the first section of an Act approved March 1st, 1861. Given under my hand and the seal of the Post Office Department of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, the 13th day of May, in the year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster-General.

TRADE WITH ENGLAND.—The Liverpool papers congratulate the mercantile interests of that city upon the prospect of a great increase of their "steam trade" in consequence of the difficulties in America. They state that lines of steamers to run direct between Liverpool and Southern ports, are about to be established.

THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N.C.

Wednesday, May 22, 1861

C. C. CO., J. W. ALBRIGHT, Editors and Proprietors.

Terms.
The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N.C., at \$2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Notice to Subscribers.
Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-mark are notified that their subscription has expired, and unless renewed within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.
The Times is a good medium for advertising. Non-political advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

One insertion of ten lines	\$1.00
Three squares of ten lines, one insertion	2.00
One quarter column	5.00
One half column	10.00
One square column	20.00
Two squares	30.00
Three do. do	40.00
One half column one month	6.00
One half column do	10.00
One column do	15.00
One square one year	50.00
One quarter column one year	80.00
One half column do	120.00
One column do	150.00

North Carolina Seceded.

A Convention of the best and wisest men in the State met in Raleigh on Monday last, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The greatest harmony prevailed and in open session, unanimously was passed the following ordinances:

AN ORDINANCE
To dissolve the Union between the State of North Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, to declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the State of North-Carolina in the Convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of North-Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved and that the State of North-Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

AN ORDINANCE
To ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the "Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th of February, 1861, by the Convention of delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that North Carolina will enter into the Federal Association of States upon the terms therein proposed, when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

They need no comment, when our space will permit we may give the proceedings of the Convention. This is enough for one day, and as much, perhaps, as our readers can bear—over joy sometimes is dangerous. These ordinances are not to be referred to the people—but stand as the final action of the State.

Adams Express Company.

The Southern stockholders in this Company have purchased all the property, privileges and interests of the Company in this Confederacy and a new Company will organize in a few days. The business will continue without interruption.

Guilford Volunteers.

Old Guilford is doing her duty nobly. The first, West of Raleigh, to answer the call of the Governor for troops, she is still moving and has two more companies organized, and four well on the way.

On Wednesday evening, the company for several days located and drilled in Greensboro, was organized, and their services tendered to the Governor for immediate acceptance. The following officers were elected:

C. C. COLE, Captain,
H. E. CHARLES, 1st Lieutenant,
W. H. FAUCETT, 2nd Lieutenant,
J. M. HANNER, 3rd Lieutenant.

From the above it will be seen that our Senior has been promoted from the dusty sanctum of a printing office to the important and honorable post of Captain. He should be proud of his company, for a healthier, more formidable company for size and youthful vigor could scarcely be mustered in this State. The company number about 80 men and will make the enemy of the South tremble if they ever meet.

\$50,000 for Guilford.

Our noble, generous, patriotic county, on Tuesday last, unanimously voted \$50,000 for the war. There were over forty Magistrates on the bench, and all were of one opinion—that our State rights must be defended, and that the volunteers from Guilford should go to war with an additional assurance of approval from the County.

Newspapers Suspended.

The Wilmington Daily Herald, has suspended for the present. Hard time just now on printers.

The High Point Reporter has stopped for awhile—if not longer.

The North Carolina Banner (Raleigh) also for good reasons.

The Kinston Advocate has been discontinued.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

The Commencement exercises of this Seminary closed this week. With the unusual press of business now upon us we, were forced to remain at home. We learn all the exercises gave entire satisfaction to the friends of the school.

The War is Begun in earnest.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found an account of the attack on the batteries of Norfolk. This is but the beginning—It was reported last night that an attack was made on Harper's Ferry, York River and renewed at Norfolk.

The Raleigh Register says it was a litte boy of Portsmouth, Va., who saved the splendid dry dock there from destruction at the hands of the Federal Vandals.—These had placed the powder for blowing up the dock, and laid a train for exploding it. When they lighted a fuse connecting with this train. Our little hero, who had been watching them from a place of concealment, turned over a plank, over which the train had in part been laid, and thus broke the connection, and saved one of the most valuable naval works in the United States or in the world.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN TENNESSEE.—On Saturday evening last, Iyer County, Tenn., was visited by one of the most destructive hurricanes known in the history of Tennessee. The hurricane extended through the entire county, from south to north, in some places fifteen miles in width—prostrating houses and everything before it. The damage to property is immense, and as far as ascertained five persons have been killed. It was almost impossible to travel, from the blocking up of the roads by the fallen timber.

Many persons throughout the South remember the appearance among them some few years ago of one Benson J. Lossing, artist and author, who was engaged in the preparation of his "Field Book of the Revolution," enjoying their hospitality, and receiving every encouragement and assistance which a generous people could offer. This man has voluntarily come out in a letter denouncing the South and its course in unmeasured terms. Such is Northern gratitude!

THE STATE OF MISSOURI HAS OBTAINED 12,000 KEGS OF POWDER FROM THE MILLS IN THAT VICINITY.

An Editor Exiled.

The Toronto (Canada) Leader publishes a long letter from E. F. Loveridge, Esq., editor of the Troy News, a Democratic paper, published in Troy, N. Y., who was driven away by mob violence from that city and forced to take refuge under the protection of the English flag. Mr. Loveridge is a New Yorker, who had, however, resided in Texas, where he married, and had thus possessed an opportunity of viewing the civilization of the two sections with an impartial eye. Upon his return to Troy, Mr. Loveridge urged through his journal, the News, "No coercion—no civil war—the recognition of the Confederate States inevitable—no Protective Tariff—the Monroe doctrine must be carried out by both Confederacies—the States are sovereign—their rights must be guaranteed." The news of the bombardment of Sumter set the multitude of Troy, like that of other Republican holes, mad with rage, and as the only retaliation in their power they commenced a bombardment of newspaper offices. The mob assaulted Mr. Loveridge and threatened to kill him, but he returned upon them gallantly, and for a time kept them at bay, the cowardly ruffians showing as usual that the bark of a mob is worse than its bite. The Mayor, however, to prevent the evident murder that was designed, arrested Mr. Loveridge and had him conveyed from the scene of danger advising him to remain away till the excitement had cooled. He is now under the shelter of the English flag. Who could have believed a year ago that citizens of the U. S. would have been compelled by the "party of freedom" to fly from the "free North" to the dominions of a monarchy for having exercised the right of "free speech?" Mr. Loveridge concludes his letter as follows:

"Facts like these show conclusively that this war is the French Revolution, with the additional horrors of the servile element. A suspected man is unsafe. To keep your mouth shut will not do. You must endorse the war. You must obey the mob.

"Perhaps I am the first of the emigrants from the other side of the line, but I shall not be the last. This excitement must run its fearful length. It is no longer a question between North and South alone, but between freemen of the same section.

"It is not pleasant to be an exile, but it is better than to be the slave of the mob. If to thrive with the time, men must look like the time, then all I can say is, I cannot look like those days of blood. I had rather have free speech, and bear a free heart, even though under the protection of a throne, than feel I was a coward, the tool of the vilest of all despots, that of a traitor, vicious mob, who seize on times like these to wreak their coarse hatreds on truer and better men."

SEWARD TO A FOREIGN MINISTER—FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN TO GO TO FORTRESS MONROE.—A Washington despatch to the New York Herald, says:

"There has been much comment lately in diplomatic circles upon certain conversations of a very piquant nature, between one of the ministers of a leading European court and the Secretary of State. Gov. Seward has not hesitated to declare, in very decided language, that our government cannot tolerate for one moment any kind of interference in the domestic quarrel now existing in this country, be the consequences what they may. Such an interference will be met with all the vigor and resources of the government. It is said this plain speaking of the Secretary of the State provoked a smile rather more grim than diplomatic."

It is now understood that an army of fifteen thousand men will be concentrated in and about Fort Monroe. Operations will probably commence simultaneously with offensive movements in the direction of Harper's Ferry and Richmond.

FORT PICKENS.—The Savannah Register, of Thursday, says:

President Davis left Montgomery on Tuesday for Pensacola, with the view of inspecting the fortifications. If all was found right, it is highly probable our batteries opened on Fort Pickens yesterday. It may require a week to subdue it, but the work is bound to fall or surrender.

ONE OF THE EFFECTS OF A BLOCKADE.—In Cincinnati, on the 3d inst., whisky was only bringing 12¢ cents per gallon. If Old Abe carries out the blockade threat, the Porkopolitans will be unable to sell their favorite beverage at any price.

The Southern Forts.

We give below the cost of each fortification in the South.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore	\$ 146,663
" Carroll,	703,871
" Madison, Annapolis	45,800
" Severn,	6,481
" Washington, Potomac river, Maryland	575,369
" Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia	2,486,771
" Calhoun, " " 1,824,851	
" Macon, Beaufort harbor, N. C.	463,790
" Caswell, Cape Fear river, 571,221	
" Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina	53,809
" Fort Moultrie, " " 87,601	
" Sumter, " " 977,408	
" Pulaski, Savannah river, 988,850	
" Jackson, " " 182,000	
" Clinch, Amelia Island, Fla., 170,000	
" Marion, St. Augustine, 51,394	
" Taylor, Kew West, 1,130,000	
" Jefferson, Garden Key, 1,122,138	
" Pickens, Pensacola harbor, 774,168	
" Melica, " " 444,426	
" Barrancas, " " 598,504	
" Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama	1,242,552
" Gaines, Mobile Bay, Ala., 221,500	
" Ship Island Fort, Mississippi	30,197
" Proctor's Landing, Louisiana	150,000
" Lower Dupre, " " 38,976	
" Fort Bienville, " " 129,571	
" Macomb, " " 465,991	
" Pike, " " 473,001	
" Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana	837,608
" St. Philip, " " 258,734	
" Livingston, Barratans Bay, 362,370	
" Fortifications in Galveston Harbor, Texas, 500	

Total—17,625,436

The value of all the forts in the former United States is, \$30,176,871.

Though there are but two forts on Virginia soil, these two cost more than all the forts in any other one State, \$4,301,622.

Florida contains forts amounting in value to \$1,200,630.

New York has more forts than any other State. They are 15 in number and cost \$3,879,557.

Louisiana has 8 forts costing \$2,716,260.

THE BLOCKADE TO BE DISREGARDED.

—The Alexandria Sentinel of Friday says:

"We have seen a gentleman in every way reliable just from Washington, who states it as a common rumor that Lord Lyons called on Secretary Seward to-day and announced to him that England would not recognize the present blockade. Certain it is that Lord Lyons called on Mr. Seward upon official business, and seized on times like these to wreak their coarse hatreds on truer and better men."

This rumor gathers further importance from the fact that two English vessels were brought to at Fortress Monroe, on Tuesday last, not being allowed to enter Norfolk, and full time has transpired to communicate that fact to the British Minister.

PERCUSSION CAPS.—The Macon Telegraph says:

"We have now before us the first percussion cap made in Georgia—army pattern, and as good as the best—produced in Macon by D. C. Hodgkins & Sons, who will hereafter turn them out at the rate of a hundred thousand per week—or faster if desired. Send on the orders."

The "Distress of Nations" is the title of an article in the last London Review. India is the scene of a desolating famine after having gone through a desolating rebellion. Austria is on the verge of bankruptcy, and about to lose Hungary and Venice. Italy is preparing for war. So is France. Prussia is about to contend with Denmark. Turkey totters to its base. Besutia is in arms, Rome is in its last agonies, and Poland appears to be on the very verge of revolution.

Nothing is said about the United States, but we suppose all in this country know a little by this time.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This mammoth steamship, which arrived at New York, on the 11th, inst., completed this her 2d trip in nine days and thirteen hours. The shortest distance, run in a day and night was 211 miles and the longest, 348.

Stephen A. Douglas is reported to be very ill at Chicago. His disease is typhoid fever. His recovery is doubtful.

The Honest Boy.

Dr. Adam Clarke was a learned and much esteemed minister among the Methodists in Great Britain. He wrote a Commentary on the Bible. He was born in Ireland. There is an anecdote told of him in his youthful days which we think may interest our young readers. Here it is:

There was a lad in Ireland who was put to work at a linen factory, and, while he was at work there, a piece of cloth was wanted to be sent out, which was short of the quantity it ought to be; but the master thought it might be made the length by a little stretching. He thereupon unrolled the cloth, taking hold of one end of it himself, and the boy at the other. He then said :

"Pull, Adam, pull."

The master pulled with all his might, but the boy stood still. The master again said:

"Pull, Adam, pull."

"I can't."

"Why?" said the master.

"Because it is wrong," said Adam, and he refused to pull.

Upon this, the master said that he would not do for a linen manufacturer; but that boy became the Rev. Dr. Clarke; and the strict principle of honesty of his youthful age laid the foundation of his future greatness.

Proclamation of Neutrality.

THE FIGHT COMMENCED!
Battering Between a Norfolk
Battery and a Rump Steamer!
SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PETERSBURG
EXPRESS.]

Late from Europe.
FARTHER POINT, May 20.—The Canadian has arrived here with dates to the 9th.

ENGLAND.

In England the American crisis was the leading topic.

Mr. Gregory, in the House of Commons, moved the postponement of his motion for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy till the 17th.

Active preparations to send a powerful squadron to America was progressing.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Commerce called the attention of the Government to the necessity of the protection of French vessels in the American waters. The Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Marine held a conference on the subject.

The prospects of the harvest were bad. Irreparable injury had been done to the brandy crop.

The American agents had reached France, and were purchasing arms.

HUNGARY.

In Hungary there was great sensation, owing to the assassination of Count Telke. When the President of the lower House made the announcement, a loud cry of despair was raised.

Pest was excited.

What the North is Doing.

The front now presented to the enemy by the national forces is in the form of a great curve, the right wing resting on Cairo, supported by forces at St. Louis, Mo. and Springfield, Ill., the centre on the upper Ohio, at Parkersburg, Chillicothe and Pittsburg, and the left wing at Fortress Monroe and on the Chesapeake, supported by strong forces at Philadelphia and elsewhere. There is no essential strategical point in this immense curve left unprotected. Forts Delaware and Mifflin have been reinforced, garrisons have been stationed at Newark, Del., Elkton and Perryville, Md.; Wilmington has been rendered secure, strong camps established at Gettysburg, Harrisburg, York, Chambersburg, Pittsburg, and various points on the Ohio river from Wheeling to Cincinnati, and in Indiana at the principal river towns, and these are supported by camps at Columbus, Indianapolis, and Springfield. In fact, the front is but the edge of rapidly accumulating armies all over the North at Portland, Boston, Hartford, Providence, Albany, Elmira, New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Chicago and Davenport.

United States Coast Guard Fired into a Richmond Propeller!

ALEXANDRIA, May 20.—About 10' o'clock to-day, a steamer from Washington was observed to convey some intelligence to the Pawnee, whereupon the latter immediately lowered her ensign to half-mast. This fact gave rise to the rumor that Senator Douglas was dead.—Many first supposed it was Gen. Scott. It has since been ascertained, however, that the flag was lowered at half mast in honor of Col. Vosbey, of the New York 71st Regiment, who died in Washington this morning.

One of Col. Ellsworth's "Pet Lambs," disguised, was arrested to-day, and is now under guard, awaiting an examination.

The Washington Star has the particulars of an attack on the grounded coast and the U. S. steamer stationed at mouth of the Potomac, by a propeller in Richmond. It is reported that of the U. S. soldiers were killed and wounded. The former were brought to Washington.

A steamer had started in pursuit of the propeller. —United States Gazette, Phil.

VIRGINIA INVADED AND THERATENED.—The following dispatch was received from Richmond:

NORFOLK, May 15.—Virginia is openly invaded now. Troops are being landed in Elizabeth City County. Four farms and residences on Mill Creek have been seized. Scott's and Clompton's among them.—Harrison is deserted by the women and children. Mischief ahead in your direction.

CONFEDERATE COIN.—We learn the Superintendent of the Branch Mint of the Confederate States, in this town, has issued orders to strike no more of the United States coin, but to reserve the coin until dies for the new coin of the Confederate States are received, which are now in course of preparation.—*Daily (Ga.) Signal.*

Foundries in Memphis, Tenn., and Florence, Ala., are busily engaged in casting cannon.

Marshfield, the tomb of Webster, has raised a war fund of \$5000, and \$1000 is offered to every volunteer.

Charles Lever, the novelist, died at Spesia, Italy, in the latter part of April.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

Commissary General.

Wm. Johnston, with rank of Colonel. Quartermaster and Paymaster General. L. O' Branch, rank Colonel.

Assistant Adjutant General.

R. H. Riddick, rank Lieutenant Colonel.

Commissary of Subsistence.

Daniel G. Fowle, rank Captain.

Colonels of Infantry.

C. C. Tew, 2d Regt. Infantry; Gaston H. Meares, 3d Infantry; George B. Anderson, 4th Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel of Infantry.

Wm. P. Bynum.

First Major of Cavalry.

John W. Woodfin.

Captains of Infantry.

Peter J. Mallett, George S. Lovejoy.

T. S. Galloway, Henry R. Burgwin, Jr.

Captains of Cavalry.

T. N. Crumpler, J. M. Miller, George W. Hayes.

Captains of Artillery.

Gabriel H. Hill, Alex. D. Moore, Thos. H. Brem.

Surgeons.

Peter E. Hines, 1st Regt. Volunteers, John Johnston, 2d Regiment of volunteers.

Assistant Surgeons.

Joseph H. Baker, 1st Regt. Volunteers, John G. Hardy, 1st Regiment Volunteers, John F. Miller, 2d Regiment Volunteers, Wm. S. Moody, 2d Regiment Volunteers.

Chaplain.

Edwin A. Yates, 1st Regiment Volunteers.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Commander.

Wm. T. Muse.

Lieutenants.

P. U. Murphy, W. N. E. Boudinot, Thomas M. Crosson, Wm. W. Roberts, David Coleman, Robt. C. Duval.

Midshipman.

W. T. Moore.

Paymaster.

John Johnston.

Chief Engineer.

J. W. Parks.

Naval Agents.

Oliver S. Dewey, Newbern, Marshall Parks, Norfolk, Va.

Surgeons.

Edward Warren, Wyatt M. Brown.

The election of field officers of the 2d Regiment, came off at the camp, at Grayburg, on Tuesday. Capt. Sol. Williams, late of the U. S. A. was elected Col.; Ed. Cantwell, of Raleigh, Lieut. Colonel; and A. W. Burton, Capt. of the Cleveland Guards, Major.

STOPPED.—The schooner *George Davis* which left this port yesterday morning for New York, with a number of passengers, was, we learn, stopped at Fort Pulaski, and now lies under the guns of the fort in charge of a Confederate officer. —*Savannah News*, 15th inst.

A YANKEE CAUGHT.—On Wednesday night a man was discovered by the sentinel at the battery on Pinner's Point, reconnoitering in a small boat. Three rifle shots were fired at him, which caused him to stop his progress, which was as rapid as possible by the aid of two oars with which he propelled the boat. He was soon arrested by order of Captain Nash, of the Engineer corps, who is in charge of the battery. The man is now a prisoner of war, awaiting such action as may be deemed just by the proper authorities.—*Norfolk Argus* of Saturday.

Out of one hundred and eleven editors and reporters connected with the New York Tribune, Times, World, Courier and Enquirer, Evening Post, Sun, and Commercial—all of which are ferocious war journals—the number who have enlisted for the war, all added up together, count precisely none!

Fort Macon.

All communications for the garrison Fort Macon, should be addressed to Fort Macon, Morehead City, which will facilitate the delivery twelve hours, thereby giving correspondents ample time to write by return mail.

DAVID PENDER, A. C. S.
By order of C. C. Tew, Commanding-Colonel.

VACCINATION.—The Raleigh Register suggests to the volunteers of Virginia and of the South, the importance of protecting themselves against small pox by vaccination. Most of them, doubtless, have already availed themselves of this preventive remedy, but they cannot be hurt by re-vaccination.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. J. BOVEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE

Bitters are made from a pure and unadulterated wine which is about double the usual strength of other Wines and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Bark, and Bay-berry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots known only to the Indians of South America; and a cure for all diseases which the flesh is heir to, but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Inipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed—for the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with impunity. CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & CO., Proprietors.

Jun 30 78 William Street, New York.

Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORELL.

AN ERA

IN

THE HISTORY OF
AMERICAN INVENTIONS,

SLOAT'S

FAMOUS PLANTATION

SEWING MACHINE

IS

JUST COMPLETED.

LET

THE WORKING CLASSES

REJOICE,

For the great acquirement is at last attained and a new

machine of

WONDERFUL CAPACITY

has been introduced making the celebrated

LOCK STITCH,

WITH

A ROTARY SHUTTLE

Holding

150 Yards of Thread,

designed to do away with all other machines for the use of

TAILORS

and

MANUFACTURERS.

ALL

Interesting themselves in the mechanical advancement of the age

ARE INVITED

to come and see these most

REMARKABLE MACHINES.

ALSO

JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of the well-known

SLOAT'S

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,

The Unapproached and the Unapproachable

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE,

which challenges Competition in being capable of

SEWING

THREE THOUSAND STITCHES

PER MINUTE

These

CELEBRATED MACHINES

ARE

MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL

with

SOUTHERN CAPITAL,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE,

and

SOUTHERN LABOR!!

and sold by

MAXWELL & BROS.

328 Pennsylvania Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. L. BROCKET, Agent for Petersburg, Va.

R. S. DAWES, * * * Norfolk, * * *

C. C. BERRY, * * * Liberty, * * *

C. D. REYNOLDS, * * * Halifax, N. B.

THOMAS FOX, * * * Danville, * * *

JOHN J. HILL, * * * Wytheville, * * *

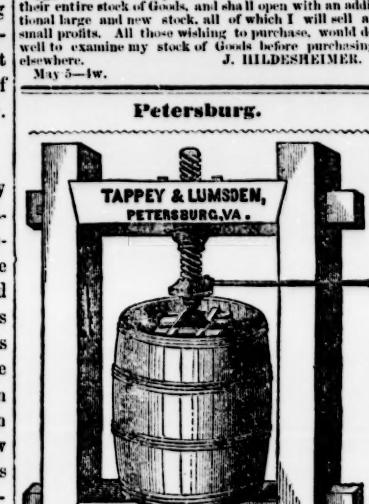
J. W. PAULETT, * * * Wytheville, * * *

JEFFERSON & LOVING, * * * Roseland, * * *

Feb. 9—19

Sept. 1—19

Petersburg.



ENGINES

